THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1795. [N° 1726.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

James Perry

Takes this Method to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has opened a SHOP, in Thames-ſtreet, in the Houſe lately occupied for a Poſt Office, and next Door Northward of Mr. JOHN HADWEN's, where he has for SALE the following Articles, of the beſt Kind, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum; Holland Geneva; Old Coniac and Spaniſh Brandy; Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars; Moloſſes and ſweet Oil of the firſt Quality; Flour by the Half Hundred or Pound; Hyſon, Skin and Bohea Teas; Chocolate; Coffee; Currants; Figs and Raiſins of an excellent Quality; Pepper; Allſpice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Alum; Copperas; Logwood and Fuſtick; Spaniſh ſtrait Indigo of the firſt Quality; French and Carolina Ditto; Starch and Hair-Powder; Coarſe Combs; Womens' Ditto; Ivory Ditto; Soap; Candles and Lamp Oil; Roll and Cut Tobacco; Long and Short Pipes; Scotch Snuff of a ſuperior Quality; a general Aſſortment of white and coloured Threads, alſo Silk and Twiſt of various Colours; Sewing and Knitting Needles; Pins; Tapes; Bindings, &c. Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Leather and Cloth Shoes; Carving and Table Knives and Forks of different Prices; Table Steels; Jack and Penknives; Sciſſars and Fiſh Hooks of different Sorts; Sleeve Buttons; Matthewman Ditto, large and ſmall; Ink Powder; Writing Paper; Dutch Quills; Sealing Wax; Wafers and Ink ſtands; Japanned Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Paper Ditto; Powder, Shot, and Flints; Slates and Pencils; Houſe and Shoe Bruſhes; Iron and Metal Table and Tea Spoons; a handſome Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes; Crockery and Stone Ware of all Kinds; a neat Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Briſtol Crown Window Glaſs, 8 by 10; Shoemakers' Sand Stones; Bed Cords; Cod and Small Fiſhing Lines; and a Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Newport, May 16, 1795.

Juſt imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Caſh, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, ſtriped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hoſe,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muſlin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Caſſimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marſeilles Wadding,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muſlins,
A Variety of Luteſtrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewiſe—excellent Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.

Newport, May 11 1795.

Spring GOODS,

By Wholeſale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Aſſortment, imported by the laſt Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

THE Subſcriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Adminiſtrator to all and ſingular the Goods and Effects belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN MARTIN (Son of Oliver) late of ſaid Jamestown deceaſed—hereby notifies all Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN WEEDEN, Senior.

Jamestown, May 9, 1795.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is highly probable, that a great deal of that bitterneſs which ſome are pleaſed to indulge againſt the Epiſcopal *name* and *office*, as held and exerciſed within the United States of America, originates from a combination of ideas, concerning the ſame, as held and exerciſed in England.—The Engliſh, and American Epiſcopacy, are very diſtinct:—the former being a political, and the latter purely a ſpiritual Epiſcopacy:—However favourable a political Epiſcopacy may be to titles of a governmental nature—a ſpiritual Epiſcopacy admits of none ſuch.—"A political Epiſcopacy belongs to an "eſtabliſhed Church, and has no exiſtence out of an "eſtabliſhment; the firſt of Epiſcopacy was neceſſarily "unknown before the time of Conſtantine.—But in all "the preceding ages, there was a pure ſpiritual Epiſco-"pacy, an order of men ſet apart to inſpect the *ſpiritual* "affairs of the Church, as a Society intirely diſ-"connected with civil government."——

(Bp. St. David's.)

Such an Epiſcopacy is that we plead for, an Epiſcopacy which deſires no ſecular *titles* nor *honors*, no *excluſive privileges*; no *civil eſtabliſhment*, no *legal ſalaries*, no *appropriated favors*, nor *ſtate pre-eminence* above any other claſs of men or denomination of Chriſtians.—Having no political exiſtence, we deſire none, our Biſhops claim no *lordſhip* or "dominion over the faith" of the people of their Communion, "they are only helpers of their joy;"—they deſire not to be accounted *temporal* or *ſpiritual lords*;—and they neither have nor covet the power of acting in any other *capacity*, nor in virtue of any other *authority* than that which they derive from their ſupreme and adorable Head the GOD-MAN JESUS CHRIST.—As the meaneſt preſbyter or deacon, our Biſhops are maintained by the benevolence of their people, and they wiſh not for State appointments, or compulſory methods of raiſing a ſupport for the clergy, believing ſuch appointments, and ſuch methods unfuitable to the genius of the goſpel, and unfriendly in their conſequences to Chriſtianity in general.—Whatever excluſive powers our Biſhops claim and exerciſe, may be reduſed into, or comprehended under their two characteriſtic functions, that of Ordination and Confirmation:—in regard to all other things, "the joint concurrence of both Clergy and "Laity to give validity to any meaſure," is a fundamental principle of our eccleſiaſtical polity, and cannot but appear to every unprejudiced mind, an effectual barrier againſt the ſo much *dreaded* encroachments of the ſupreme functionaries of the Epiſcopal Church.

One Code of Laws points out the extent of power and office appropriated to each branch of our Hierarchy:—Some laws and regulations are binding on our laity, *all directly* or *indirectly* affect and are binding upon our Clergy. Our clergy and people have no ſeparate intereſt. The ſocial Compact is concluded upon and corroborated in State and General Conventions of our Clergy and Laity for the ſupport and continuance of our public worſhip and eccleſiaſtical polity, is not hid from the public eye, all men may ſee it, and it breathes nothing but ORDER, PEACE, and HARMONY.—A ſucceſſion, univerſal and uninterrupted, a ſameneſs in doctrine, diſcipline and offices have always been the diſcriminating characteriſtics of Epiſcopacy:—Wherever theſe are retained the Epiſcopal Church exiſts—wherever theſe are expunded, it is not to be found.—If the Epiſcopalians are denuded the privilege of their *criteria* (their *eſſence*, they are moſt finitely more hardly dealt by than any other denomination of Chriſtians whatſoever; for every attempt to render their ſyſtem obnoxious to the civil government, is virtually and intentionally an attempt to deprive them of both civil Liberty and the rights of conſcience.—But we truſt that civil and religious liberty are the ſacred palladium of our Governments, and not to be violated by any attempts however deeply concerted or zealouſly executed. Neither afraid nor aſhamed to acknowledge ourſelves guardians of the faith tranſmitted to us through a long line of reverend anceſtors, we thank our opponents for calling upon us to "give them a reaſon of the hope that is in us," and for affording us ſo public an opportunity of confeſſing, that, conſcious of their inherent and unalienable rights both civil and religious, the Epiſcopalians in the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, according to the nature of their immutable principles and faith, ſome years ſince, did, by Acts and Votes of their Clergy and Lay delegates in Convention aſſembled, recognize Doctor Seabury as a canonical and apoſtolically ordained Biſhop, and voted that upon his Acceptance of the Office he ſhould be by them held and regarded as their ſupreme eccleſiaſtical Functionary;—in fine, they agreed to conſider him, as poſſeſſed of ſufficient authority and amply capacitated to diſcharge every duty and truſt neceſſarily connected with the idea of a Spiritual (not political) Epiſcopacy.

And in no inſtance during the courſe of theſe or of ſucceeding tranſactions reſulting from their individual or collective capacity, has any Law, conſtitution, or act of Congreſs been violated, either by Laic or Eccleſiaſtic of our Communion.—Likewiſe, there is no Law, Conſtitution or Act of Congreſs which forbids, or by implication can be fairly conſtrued to forbid, the Epiſcopalians of the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland (for the queſtion ſeems only to relate immediately to the Epiſcopalians of theſe two States) to unite under Doctor Seabury or any other perſon (had they ſeen reaſon for a different choice) as their immediate centre of eccleſiaſtical communication, and the ſupreme Inſpector of the Spiritual affairs of the Churches of their Communion: *i. e.* to forbid them to delegate and pronounce Doctor Seabury, Biſhop of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland:—and therefore, our bittereſt enemies muſt needs in this caſe alſo acknowledge, that "*where there is no law there is no tranſgreſſion.*"

ALETHEIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

On Tueſday laſt a number of Citizens, chiefly Americans, met to celebrate the late ſucceſſes of the French. They ſat down to a very handſome dinner, at Oellers's Hotel, about 200 in number. The Miniſter and Conſul of the French Republic and the Dutch Conſul were preſent. After dinner the following toaſts were drank, each followed by a diſcharge of artillery by the volunteer company commanded by Capt. Fulton.

1. The Republic of France, whoſe triumphs have made this day a Jubilee:—May ſhe deſtroy the race of kings: and may their broken ſceptres and crowns, like the bones and teeth of the mammoth, be the only evidences that ſuch monſters ever infeſted the earth. Five Guns.

2. The Republic of France:—May the ſhores of Great-Britain ſoon hail the tri-coloured ſtandard, and the people rend the air with ſhouts of Long live the Republic! One Gun.

3. The Republic of France:—May her Navy clear the ocean of pirates; that the common highway of nations may no longer, like the highways of Great-Britain, be a receptacle for robbers. One Gun.

4. The Republic of France:—May all free nations learn of her to tranſfer their attachment from men to principles, and from individuals to the people. One Gun.

5. The Republic of France:—May her example, in the abolition of titles and ſplendor, be a leſſon to all Republics, to deſtroy thoſe leavens of corruption. One Gun.

6. The Republic of Holland:—May the flame of Liberty which they have rekindled, never be permitted to expire for want of vigilance and energy. Five Guns.

7. The Republic of Holland:—May her two ſiſters, the Republics of France and America, form with her an invincible triumvirate in the cauſe of Liberty. One Gun.

8. The Republic of Holland:—May ſhe again give birth to a Van Tromp and De Ruyter, who ſhall make the ſatellites of George tremble at their approach, and ſeek their ſafety in ſubmiſſion. One Gun.

9. The Republic of Holland:—May that fortitude which ſuſtained her in the dire conflict with Philip the ſecond, and the ſucceſs that crowned her ſtruggles, be multiplied upon her in the hour of her regeneration.—One Gun.

10. The Republic of Holland:—May that Government which they are about forming, have neither the balances of ariſtocracy, nor the checks of monarchy. One Gun.

11. The Republic of America:—May the ſentiment that impelled her to reſiſt a Britiſh tyrant's will, and the energy which rendered it effectual, prompt her to repel uſurpation, in whatever ſhape it may aſſail her. Five Guns.

12. The Republic of America:—May the ariſtocracy of wealth, founded upon the virtues, the toils, and the blood of her revolutionary armies, ſoon vaniſh, *and, like the Baſeleſs Fabrick of a viſion, leave not a wreck behind.*—One Gun.

13. The Republic of America:—May her government have the public good for its object, and be purged of the dregs of ſophiſticated republicaniſm. One Gun.

14. The Republic of America:—May the alliance formed between her and France, acquire vigour with age; and that man be branded as the enemy of Liberty, who ſhall endeavour to weaken or unhinge it. One Gun.

15. The Republic of America:—May her adminiſtration have virtue enough to defy the ordeal of Patriotic Societies, and Patriotiſm enough to cheriſh, inſtead of denouncing them. Five Guns.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Miniſter of the French Republic. May the three Republics ever remain united under the cap of Liberty.

By the Conſul-General of the French Republic. May every new victory of the French armies, be ſignalized by the emancipation of a nation.

By the Dutch Conſul. The contraſt between Toulon and Amſterdam; May the double traitors the Engliſh meet their due reward.

By a Citizen. The memory of Benjamin Franklin; May the philoſopher and the patriot unite, in rendering immortal the illuſtrious deeds of this great founder of American liberty.

The toaſts were drank with that enthuſiaſm which the ſentiments they contained naturally inſpired; ſeveral patriotic ſongs were ſung with wonderful effect, and the day ſpent with harmony and cheerfulneſs ſuited to the occaſion.

Citizen *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Henry Kammerer*, Preſidents of the Democratic and German Republican ſocieties of this city preſided on the occaſion.

The colours of the three nations were diſplayed, before and on the cupola of the hotel.

Anecdote.—A ſtudent of the Middle Temple being juſt called to the bar, ſent for the perruke-maker to meaſure him for a new tye wig. The peruquier, on applying his apparatus in one direction, was obſerved to ſmile; upon which the young barriſter deſiring to know what ludicrous circumſtance gave riſe to his mirth, the barber replied, that he could not but remark the extreme *length* of his honour's head. "That's well (ſaid the ſtudent) we lawyers have occaſion for *long* heads." The barber, who had by this time compaſſed the dimenſions, now burſt out into a fit of laughter; and, an explanation being inſiſted on, at laſt confeſſed, that he could not poſſibly contain himſelf when he diſcovered that his honour's head was juſt ſo *thick* as it was *long*.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1795. [N° 1726.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

James Perry

Takes this Method to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has opened a SHOP, in Thames-street, in the House lately occupied for a Post Office, and next Door Northward of Mr. JOHN HADWEN's, where he has for SALE the following Articles, of the best Kind, and on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum; Holland Geneva; Old Coniac and Spanish Brandy; Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars; Molasses and sweet Oil of the first Quality; Flour by the Half Hundred or Pound; Hyson, Skin and Bohea Teas; Chocolate; Coffee; Currants; Figs and Raisins of an excellent Quality; Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Alum; Copperas; Logwood and Fustick; Spanish float Indigo of the first Quality; French and Carolina Ditto; Starch and Hair-Powder; Coarse Combs; Womens' Ditto; Ivory Ditto; Soap; Candles and Lamp Oil; Roll and Cut Tobacco; Long and Short Pipes; Scotch Snuff of a superior Quality; a general Assortment of white and coloured Threads, also Silk and Twist of various Colours; Sewing and Knitting Needles; Pins; Tapes; Bindings, &c. Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Leather and Cloth Shoes; Carving and Table Knives and Forks of different Prices; Table Steels; Jack and Penknives; Scissars and Fish Hooks of different Sorts; Sleeve Buttons; Matthewman Ditto, large and small; Ink Powder; Writing Paper; Dutch Quills; Sealing Wax; Wafers and Ink-stands; Japann'd Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Paper Ditto; Powder, Shot, and Flints; Slates and Pencils; House and Shoe Brushes; Iron and Metal Table and Tea Spoons; a handsome Assortment of Looking Glasses; Crockery and Stone Ware of all Kinds; a neat Assortment of Glass Ware; Bristol Crown Window Glass, 8 by 10; Shoemakers' Sand Stones; Bed Cords; Cod and Small Fishing Lines; and a Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Newport, May 16, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by
Benjamin Brenton,
A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

Spring Goods,
By Wholesale and Retail,
At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;
A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by
Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Administrator to all and singular the Goods and Effects belonging to the Estate of JOHN MARTIN (Son of Oliver) late of said Jamestown deceased—hereby notifies all Persons having Demands on the Estate of the said deceased, to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN WEEDEN, Senior.

Jamestown, May 8, 1795.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is highly probable, that a great deal of that bitterness which some are pleased to indulge against the Episcopal *name* and *office*, as held and exercised within the United States of America, originates from a combination of ideas, concerning the same, as held and exercised in England.—The English, and American Episcopacy, are very distinct;—the former being a political, and the latter purely a spiritual Episcopacy;——However favourable a political Episcopacy may be to titles of a governmental nature—a spiritual Episcopacy admits of none such.—"A political Episcopacy belongs to an "established Church, and has its existence out of an "establishment; this sort of Episcopacy was necessarily "unknown before the time of Constantine.—But in all "the preceding ages, there was a pure spiritual Episco-"pacy, an order of men set apart to inspect the *spiritual* "affairs of the Church, as a Society in itself totally un-"connected with civil government."——

(Bp. St. David's.)

Such an Episcopacy is that we plead for, an Episcopacy which desires no secular *titles* nor *honors*, no *exclusive privileges*; no *civil establishment*, no *legal salaries*, no *appropriated favors*, nor *state pre-eminence* above any other class of men or denomination of Christians.—Having no political existence, we desire none, our Bishops claim no *lordship* or "dominion over the faith" of the people of their Communion, "they are only helpers of their joy;"—they desire not to be accounted *temporal* or *spiritual lords*;—and they neither have nor covet the power of acting in any other *capacity*, nor in virtue of any other *authority* than that which they derive from their supreme and adorable Head the GOD-MAN JESUS CHRIST.—As the meanest presbyter or deacon, our Bishops are maintained by the benevolence of their people, and they wish not for State appointments, or compulsory methods of raising a support for the clergy, believing such appointments, and such methods, unsuitable to the genius of the gospel, and unfriendly in their consequences to Christianity in general.—Whatever exclusive powers our Bishops claim and exercise, may be resolved into, or comprehended under their two characteristic functions, that of Ordination and Confirmation;—in regard to all other things, "the joint concurrence of both Clergy and "Laity to give validity to any measure," is a fundamental principle of our ecclesiastical polity, and cannot but appear to every unprejudiced mind, an effectual barrier against the so much *dreaded* encroachments of the supreme functionaries of the Episcopal Church.

One Code of Laws points out the extent of power and office appropriated to each branch of our Hierarchy:—Some laws and regulations are binding on our laity, *all directly or indirectly* affect and are binding upon our Clergy. Our clergy and people have no separate interest. The social Compact as concluded upon and corroborated in State and General Conventions of our Clergy and Laity for the support and continuance of our public worship and ecclesiastical polity, is not hid from the public eye, all men may see it, and it breathes nothing but ORDER, PEACE, and HARMONY.—A succession, universal and uninterrupted, a sameness in doctrine, discipline and offices have always been the discriminating characteristicks of Episcopacy:—Wherever these are retained the Episcopal Church exists—wherever these are extruded, it is not to be found.—If the Episcopalians are denuded the privilege of these *criteria* of *their system*, they are infinitely more hardly dealt by than any other denomination of Christians whatsoever; for every attempt to render their system obnoxious to the civil government, is virtually and intentionally an attempt to deprive them of both civil liberty and the rights of conscience.—But we trust that civil and religious liberty are the sacred palladium of our Government, and not to be violated by any attempts however deeply concerted or zealously executed. Neither afraid nor ashamed to acknowledge ourselves guardians of the faith transmitted to us through a long line of reverend ancestors, we thank our opponents for calling upon us to "give them a reason of the hope that is in us," and for affording us so public an opportunity of confessing, that, conscious of their inherent and unalienable rights both civil and religious, the Episcopalians in the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, according to the nature of their immutable principles and faith, some years since, did, by Acts and Votes of their Clergy and Lay delegates in Convention assembled, recognize Doctor Seabury as a canonical and apostolically ordained Bishop, and voted that upon his Acceptance of the Office he should be by them held and regarded as their supreme ecclesiastical Functionary;—in fine, they agreed to consider him, as possessed of sufficient authority and amply capacitated to discharge every duty and trust necessarily connected with the Idea of a Spiritual (not political) Episcopacy.

And in no instance, during the course of these or of succeeding transactions resulting from their individual or collective capacity, has any law, constitution, or act of Congress been violated, either by Laic or Ecclesiastic of our Communion.—Likewise, there is no Law, Constitution or Act of Congress which forbids, or by implication can be fairly construed to forbid, the Episcopalians of the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island (for the question seems only to relate immediately to the Episcopalians of these two States) to unite under Doctor Seabury or any other person (had they seen reason for a different choice) as their immediate centre of ecclesiastical communication, and the supreme Inspector of the Spiritual affairs of the Churches of their Communion: *i. e.* to forbid them to designate and pronounce Doctor Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island:—and therefore, our bitterest enemies must needs in this case also acknowledge, that "*where there is no law there is no transgression.*

ALETHEIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

On Tuesday last a number of Citizens, chiefly Americans, met to celebrate the late successes of the French. They sat down to a very handsome dinner, at Oellers's Hotel, about 200 in number. The Minister and Consul of the French Republic and the Dutch Consul were present. After dinner the following toasts were drank, each followed by a discharge of artillery by the volunteer company commanded by Capt. Fulton.

1. The Republic of France, whose triumphs have made this day a Jubilee:—May she destroy the race of kings: and may their broken sceptres and crowns, like the bones and teeth of the mammoth, be the only evidences that such monsters ever infested the earth. Five Guns.

2. The Republic of France:—May the shores of Great-Britain soon hail the tri-coloured standard, and the people rend the air with shouts of Long live the Republic! One Gun.

3. The Republic of France:—May her Navy clear the ocean of pirates; that the common highway of nations may no longer, like the highways of Great-Britain, be a receptacle for robbers. One Gun.

4. The Republic of France:—May all free nations learn of her to transfer their attachment from men to principles, and from individuals to the people. One Gun.

5. The Republic of France:—May her example, in the abolition of titles and splendor, be a lesson to all Republics, to destroy those leavens of corruption. One Gun.

6. The Republic of Holland:—May the flame of Liberty which they have rekindled, never be permitted to expire for want of vigilance and energy. Five Guns.

7. The Republic of Holland:—May her two sisters, the Republics of France and America, form with her an invincible triumvirate in the cause of Liberty. One Gun.

8. The Republic of Holland:—May she again give birth to a Van Tromp and De Ruyter, who shall make the satellites of George tremble at their approach, and seek their safety in submission. One Gun.

9. The Republic of Holland:—May that fortitude which sustained her in the dire conflict with Philip the second, and the success that crowned her struggles, be multiplied upon her in the hour of her regeneration.—One Gun.

10. The Republic of Holland:—May that Government which they are about forming, have neither the balances of aristocracy, nor the checks of monarchy. One Gun.

11. The Republic of America:—May the sentiment that impelled her to resist a British tyrant's will, and the energy which rendered it effectual, prompt her to repel usurpation, in whatever shape it may assail her. Five Guns.

12. The Republic of America:—May the aristocracy of wealth, founded upon the virtues, the toils, and the blood of her revolutionary armies, soon vanish, *and, like the Baseless Fabrick of a vision, leave not a wreck behind.*—One Gun.

13. The Republic of America:—May her government have the public good for its object, and be purged of the dregs of sophisticated republicanism. One Gun.

14. The Republic of America:—May the alliance formed between her and France, acquire vigour with age; and that man be branded as the enemy of Liberty, who shall endeavour to weaken or unhinge it. One Gun.

15. The Republic of America:—May her administration have virtue enough to defy the ordeal of Patriotic Societies, and Patriotism enough to cherish, instead of denouncing them. Five Guns.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Minister of the French Republic. May the three Republics ever remain united under the cap of Liberty.

By the Consul-General of the French Republic. May every new victory of the French armies, be signalized by the emancipation of a nation.

By the Dutch Consul. The contrast between Toulon and Amsterdam; May the double traitors the English meet their due reward.

By a Citizen. The memory of Benjamin Franklin; May the philosopher and the patriot unite, in rendering immortal the illustrious deeds of this great founder of American liberty.

The toasts were drank with that enthusiasm which the sentiments they contained naturally inspired; several patriotic songs were sung with wonderful effect, and the day spent with harmony and cheerfulness suited to the occasion.

Citizen *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Henry Kammerer*, Presidents of the Democratic and German Republican societies of this city presided on the occasion.

The colours of the three nations were displayed, before and on the cupola of the hotel.

Anecdote.—A student of the Middle Temple being just called to the bar, sent for the peruke-maker to measure him for a new tye wig. The peruquier, on applying his apparatus in one direction, was observed to smile; upon which the young barrister desiring to know what ludicrous circumstance gave rise to his mirth, the barber replied, that he could not but remark the extreme *length* of his honour's head. "That's well (said the student) we lawyers have occasion for *long* heads." The barber, who had by this time completed the dimensions, now burst out into a fit of laughter; and, an explanation being insisted on, at last declared, that he could not possibly contain himself when he discovered that his honour's head was just as *thick* as it was *long*.

European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, arrived at Philadelphia, in 49 days from London:

LONDON, March 10.

THE Lords have determined in favour of Mr. Haſtings upon eleven articles of the firſt charge of impeachment, namely, the Benares, charge of cruelties, extortions, &c. againſt the Rajah Cheyt Sing.

The requiſition in Hanover has been carried to the utmoſt extent; every individual able to bear arms is under ſummons.

March 12.

As there are thoſe in this country who talk of peace, and of the moderate views of France, we recommend ſuch men to read the concluding paragraphs of a very long ſpeech made by Guaud, in the National Aſſembly, on the 18th ult.

"It is therefore againſt England that our views ought to be directed. No peace with her, without an indemnity for the evils which ſhe has occaſioned; and this indemnity can only be obtained by force of arms: by that means the eyes of the Britiſh nation will be gradually opened to the encroachments of the executive power, and the people will at length deſtroy the influence of corruption. Either this effect will ſoon be produced, or the proud Briton, who has hitherto boaſted that his country is the nobleſt in the world, will be forced to confeſs that it is the vileſt.

"But it is neceſſary that we ſhould accelerate the event, by depriving George of one of his means—I mean the Electorate of Hanover. This Electorate ought to be uſed for the deſtruction of the Britiſh Leopold. In this treaty, we ought to ſtipulate for a free paſſage for our victorious armies, in order that we may be enabled to ſeize this poſſeſſion of the Head of the Houſe of Brunſwick, who, deprived of this reſource, and of the power of ſubſidizing the Princes of Germany, will ſoon be forced to bend beneath the genius of the Republic."

A letter from Barcelona, received at Gibraltar, brings an account of more than 25 ſail of Engliſh veſſels being taken between Algiers and Barcelona, by a French 40 gun ſhip.

The Daphne frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Cracraft, which was taken on her paſſage from Oporto, had a vaſt quantity of dollars on board.

The French Republican army on the Rhine, is at preſent commanded by General Gilbaud.

The dread of being enrolled for military ſervices is ſo great in the Electorate of Hanover, that from the Baliwick of Medingen only, 216 young men have lately emigrated to avoid being enliſted for the army.

A droll requiſition was made in Holland for—2000 cats to be put into the corn ſtores, to prevent the havock made by rats and mice.

March 14.

We have at length the report of the commiſſion of 21 on the charges againſt Collot d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, Barrere, and Vadier. It was preſented by Saladin on the 2d inſt. and concluded with the opinion of the commiſſion, that there is ground for accuſation againſt all the four. They were ordered to be put under a proviſional arreſt at their own houſes. Vadier appears to have made his eſcape: the other three ſubmitted to the courſe of the law.

The remaining ſteps are, that the report be printed, diſtributed to the members, and taken into conſideration by the whole Convention, when there can be little doubt that the decree of accuſation will be paſſed by a great majority. With that decree ends the cognizance of the Convention, and the Revolutionary Tribunal begins.

Another conſpiracy has been lately diſcovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which, to general aſtoniſhment, were officers of the Hungarian Guards, a corps always diſtinguiſhed for its attatchment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and ſeveral others are either puniſhed with impriſonment, or baniſhed from the country. We alſo learn, that ſeveral changes will take place with reſpect to a number of officers ſerving in the Auſtrian army.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.

The Royal aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the 18 Million loan bill: to the bill for raiſing additional duties on Wine, Spirits, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c. and to ſome private Bills.

March 18.

From the London Gazette, March 17, 1795.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Burlton, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th inſt. Uſhant, South half weſt, 13 leagues.

"Sir,

"I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, half an hour paſt ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate La Tourterille, of 30 guns, and 250 men, to action; and at half paſt one o'clock, I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her ſurrender to his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, under my command. Our loſs is very trifling for ſo long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loſs is 16 killed and 25 wounded.—I cannot conclude without obſerving that the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolneſs and bravery that muſt have inſured them ſucceſs. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

It appears by the lateſt communications from the army, that the approach of one column of the French towards Embden was little more than a *feint*, intended to cover the advances of another column to the Electorate of Hanover, from which the latter body are ſaid to be not more than ſixty miles diſtant.

The Dutch Commiſſioner who left this country a few weeks ſince, for the purpoſe of communicating the Britiſh Miniſter's anſwer on the detention of the Dutch ſhips, arrived in town yeſterday with freſh inſtructions from the Proviſional Repreſentatives of Holland, to their Deputies in London on that ſubject.

It is believed that Government has information of a formidable expedition intended againſt Corſica. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Italy, dated Jan. 31ſt, 1795:

"The fleet in Toulon road is ready for ſea. There are a great number of men on board it, but a general want of able ſeamen. There are 8000 troops encamped, ready to be embarked at a moment's notice: ſo that the plan of an expedition is not yet given over."

A great mercantile houſe in the city is ſaid to have received a letter from Frankfort, announcing the truth of a negociation now carrying on between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic. The object of this treaty is ſaid to be the change of Bavaria againſt the Auſtrian Low Countries.

Court at St. James's, the 11th of March, 1795.

His Majeſty's Council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Hon. John Jefferies, Earl Camden, Lieutenant General, and General Governor of his Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland.

Private letters from Warſaw mention, that the fate of the unfortunate Poliſh ſtate Priſoners there, has at laſt been decided. Count Potock, Meſſrs. Moſtowſky and Niemcewitz are to be tranſported to Iberia for life. The latter was Secretary to Koſciuſko. But Koſciuſko himſelf will be impriſoned for life; a fortreſs within permiſſion to receive viſits. Zirrewſky and Prince Sanguſko are under arreſt, upon their eſtates, with orders not to quit them for life.

The Jews in Holland are emancipated from all reſtrictions, and are to enjoy perfect freedom.

Yeſterday Governor Mlenes took leave of his Majeſty, on his going to Martinique.

March 20.

Letters from Falmouth received this morning, ſtate, that on Tueſday laſt, in the afternoon, the French brig Temeraire, was brought in there, a prize to Sir Edward Pellew's ſquadron, which on the 11th inſt. had fallen in with a convoy of about 50 ſail bound from Breſt to Bourdeaux. Sir Edward, whoſe ſquadron conſiſted of the Indefatigable (his ſhip) the Jaſon, and the Concord; beſides burning four, took fifteen of the convoy; ſome of them have valuable cargoes, others are in ballaſt. Had not the ſhips been very cloſe to the ſhore, the whole convoy would have been captured. The ſquadron, with the other prizes, were expected to arrive at Falmouth on Wedneſday laſt.

A cartel for the exchange of priſoners is on the point of being concluded. Government have already hired three veſſels for the purpoſe of bringing home the Britiſh priſoners; and have given four hundred French priſoners, who were brought from Martinique, leave to go to France.

We are aſſured that the French have put all the flat-bottomed boats of Holland, amounting to 185, in a ſtate of requiſition: Each boat contains five or ſix excellent ſeamen, beſides two pilots perfectly acquainted with the Engliſh coaſt: they are from twenty to thirty tons.

From a Liverpool Paper of March 12.

Mr. Gore,

The inſertion of the following rare inſtance of female generoſity, which occurred in this town on Wedneſday the 4th inſt. will appreciate the ſex, and oblige many of your readers, in particular your correſpondent,

VIATOR.

A YOUNG woman, named Robinſon, not long ſince at ſervice with Mr. F. in Haymarket, hearing the ſailor ſhe was contracted to had died in the Weſt Indies, on his return from an African voyage, found out a friend and townſman of his (maſter of a coaſting veſſel) and inquiring into the circumſtances of her deceaſed lover's family, was informed, his mother was old and indigent; Well! ſaid the tender hearted girl, "My lad's parent ſhall not want; the aged dame cannot earn her bread, I am young and can work: I am going to take in waſhing for families;—her ſon left me his money, ſome of his cloaths, with his will and power to receive his wages: This watch he gave me, and made me promiſe never to part with it. Here, take his money (giving twelve guineas) and his cloaths; take alſo his will and power to recover his wages, you are going directly where his mother lives, give them all to her, they will in ſome meaſure comfort her for the loſs of ſo good a ſon." She then took her leave with a ſeeming cheerfulneſs, as if relieved from a burthen which preſſed her to the ground. Here is a rare inſtance of female fortitude not exceeded in Roman hiſtory!

This young woman, truſting her exiſtence to a little tub, and launching out, fearleſs of the billows of adverſe fortune, (rather than the mother of the man ſhe loved ſhould feel want) on an unhoſpitable ſhore, brings to my mind a verſe in an old ſong.

Britain's ſons ſure ne'er can fail her,
Whilſt her daughters prove ſo true;
Their ſoft courage fires each ſailor,
We love glory, loving you, &c.

This was told by the Capt. of the coaſter, on Wedneſday night, in a very large company of gentlemen, who expreſſed a wiſh to ſee it publiſhed; and he alſo ſhewed the money and the writings, which he had received from the young woman.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

Arrived on Saturday laſt, the Schooner Nabby, Capt. Joſeph Huntington, from Jamaica, 30 days, by whom we learn, that the Jamaica fleet ſome time after ſeparating from the grand fleet, were fallen in with, by a ſquadron of French men of war, who captured many and diſperſed the reſt, which, except a few that had arrived at Kingſton, returned to different ports in the channel. This information, Capt. Huntington ſays, was received, at Kingſton, by the Trelawny and two other faſt ſailing veſſels that had made their eſcape and got into port.—This diſaſter was kept as ſecret as poſſible; but all expectations of the arrival of their long looked-for fleet, were entirely given up.

This intelligence may be authentic, as it comes from very reſpectable authority; and as we know a ſtrong ſquadron was detached from the grand fleet, with a view, probably, of intercepting this fleet, after being clear of the channel fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

CAPTURE OF PORT-AU PRINCE.

Schooner Ariel, Captain Prebble, 16 days from Petit Guave, informs that the ſecond day after his ſailing, he fell in with an American veſſel two days out from Port-au Prince, the Capt. of which told him, that that place ſurrendered to the republicans the morning he ſailed. This account Capt. Prebble believes to be authentic, as Rigaud was to attack that morning, and as he heard a very tremendous fire from that quarter the day he left Petit Guave. The day after ſpeaking the above veſſel, he fell in with a Britiſh fleet of about 16 ſail of tranſports, with 5000 troops on board, under convoy of an Engliſh 64 gun ſhip and a Spaniſh frigate, bound to the relief of Port-au-Prince. He informed them they were too late, as the place had ſurrendered three days before.

May 8.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of the firſt reſpectability in Liverpool to a Houſe in this City, dated March 17.

"I truſt the War is near concluding; Holland and Flanders, are conquered by the French; and it is now poſitively affirmed, that the King of Pruſſia has made a ſeparate Peace; and that the Emperor of Germany, (who is the only one of our Allies, that has behaved like an honeſt Man,) has refuſed the Loan offered him by this infatuated Country to carry on the War; ſaying it is not in his power to furniſh the troops next campaign expected from him; and that he means to make peace with the French Republic; ſhould this be the caſe, it will oblige our Miniſters to treat for peace alſo.—I obſerve Grain is very high with you; and it is very much ſo in this country; but the high freights and inſurance, will not by any means afford it to be imported to England; we have had a moſt ſevere winter; and the Wheat is, by great floods, very greatly damaged; in many parts it muſt be plowed in and the land ſown with wheat again or Spring Corn. I have endeavoured to freight an American Veſſel with Salt to Philadelphia, but the freight aſked, has been ſo high as to prevent me—Engliſh Ships are now quite driven out of the American carrying trade."

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT,

off the Iſle of France,

Captain Wickes informs, that about 15 days before he arrived at the Iſle of France, the Centurion, a Britiſh 50 gun ſhip, and the Diamond frigate of 40 guns, had arrived on the coaſt, with an intention to ſtop all veſſels from going in or coming out; in conſequence of which, two French frigates, the Cibelle and Prudente, the one of 36 and the other of 32 guns, had been deſpatched after them; that an engagement had enſued, which was obſtinately maintained on both ſides for a conſiderable time; when in a ſhattered condition, they parted after a drawn battle.—When the French frigates returned to port, the loſs of the Cibelle was eſtimated at 100 men killed; that of the Prudente not ſo great. It was alſo ſaid, that one of the Britiſh ſhips was in ſo ſhattered a condition, that ſhe could ſcarcely be brought ſafe to port. Their loſs of men could not be aſcertained. It was ſuppoſed they had ſailed for Bombay to refit, as they had neither been ſeen nor heard of ſince the engagement.

The two French frigates were in port, when Captain Wickes ſailed from the Iſle of France, and all their privateers called in; he ſays, that the port was guarded by three fortifications, each of which mounted 100 pieces of cannon, with a numerous garriſon of troops in high ſpirits, and well ſupplied with proviſions, who were determined to hold out to the laſt extremity, in caſe they ſhould be attacked by the Britiſh.

May 12.

This day the Circuit Court of the United States, in the cauſe reſpecting the Wyoming lands, determined in favour of Pennſylvania.

The Daniſh ſhip Abo, with 820 hogſheads of Tobacco, all American property, got under way the 30th ult. and was followed two hours after by the Britiſh frigate Huſſar, Capt. Bertford, who captured and made a prize of her.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Iphigenia, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, informs us, that the Spaniards had made peace with the French—he aſſures us that this intelligence may be relied on, as it was communicated to him by Mr. Fenwick, the American Conſul at Bourdeaux.

May 11.

By a late arrival in Virginia from Jamaica, we learn that martial law was to be proclaimed in that iſland in a few days after her ſailing.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 5.

On Friday evening arrived here, the ſloop Fame, Capt. Kennard, in 18 days from Grenada. Capt. Kennard informs, that every thing was in the greateſt confuſion at that place—and that there was no buſineſs of any kind could be tranſacted.—That the Engliſh had taken a French officer, when returning from Trinadad, where he had been on buſineſs for the French commanding officer at Grenada, and had publicly executed him on a gallows—and that the French in retaliation, immediately took the Engliſh Governor of Grenada (HUMB) and four other gentlemen of diſtinction (who were their priſoners) and publicly ſhot them.

Capt. Kennard alſo informs, that Gen. Linſey (formerly Colonel at Martinique) had put a period to his life, by ſhooting himſelf—ſome ſaid it was owing to his not being able to comply with his engagements when he left Martinique, and that his mortification was ſo great, that he could not withſtand it—but the truth is, he has ſhot himſelf—and for reaſons beſt known to himſelf.

On Sunday laſt arrived here, the brig Neutrality, Capt. Perkins, in 21 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Perkins informs, that while he was at that place, there arrived there 4000 Britiſh troops, in a very ſickly ſituation, but they immediately ſailed again for Martinique. Buſineſs was impeded at Barbadoes with numerous obſtructions, as the whole iſland was in the greateſt commotion.

BOSTON, May 4.

The French are reſolved to humble the pride of Great-Britain. The conqueſt of Holland is a ſevere ſtroke.—The Weſt-Indies are in a fair way of ſuffering a general revolution. The French have deſtroyed the Engliſh ſettlements at Sierre Leone in Africa; a ſquadron is undoubtedly detached to take poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good Hope—a port from whence a few frigates will annoy the Engliſh trade to the Eaſt-Indies. The Iriſh want only for ſupport to give Great-Britain ſerious trouble; and Corſica is ripe for inſurrection.

In Italy the French are forming alliances, Genoa and Tuſcany have already admitted their miniſters, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of the Engliſh ambaſſadors.

In Turkey their influence is very conſiderable. The policy of the Porte, is to take the firſt favourable opportunity to abridge the power of Ruſſia, and vindicate the honor of the Ottoman empire, French workmen are employed in conſtructing ſhips of the line in the Black Sea—French engineers are employed in diſciplining the Turkiſh troops.

In every part of Europe great events ſeem to be preparing, and the politician and the merchant are anxiouſly waiting for their accompliſhment.

European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, arrived at Philadelphia, in 49 days from London:

LONDON, March 10.

THE Lords have determined in favour of Mr. Hastings upon eleven articles of the first charge of impeachment, namely, the Benares, charge of cruelties, extortions, &c. against the Rajah Cheyt Sing.

The requisition in Hanover has been carried to the utmost extent; every individual able to bear arms is under summons.

March 12.

As there are those in this country who talk of peace, and of the moderate views of France, we recommend such men to read the concluding paragraphs of a very long speech made by Giraud, in the National Assembly, on the 18th ult.

"It is therefore against England that our views ought to be directed. No peace with her, without an indemnity for the evils which she has occasioned; and this indemnity can only be obtained by force of arms: by that means the eyes of the British nation will be gradually opened to the encroachments of the executive power, and the people will at length destroy the influence of corruption. Either this effect will soon be produced, or the proud Briton, who has hitherto boasted that his country is the noblest in the world, will be forced to confess that it is the vilest.

"But it is necessary that we should accelerate the event, by depriving George of one of his means—I mean the Electorate of Hanover. This Electorate ought to be used for the destruction of the British Leopold. In this treaty, we ought to stipulate for a free passage for our victorious armies, in order that we may be enabled to seize this possession of the Head of the House of Brunswick, who, deprived of this resource, and of the power of subsidizing the Princes of Germany, will soon be forced to bend beneath the genius of the Republic."

A letter from Barcelona, received at Gibraltar, brings an account of more than 25 sail of English vessels being taken between Algiers and Barcelona, by a French 40 gun ship.

The Daphne frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Cracraft, which was taken on her passage from Oporto, had a vast quantity of dollars on board.

The French Republican army on the Rhine, is at present commanded by General Galbaud.

The dread of being enrolled for military services is so great in the Electorate of Hanover, that from the Baliwick of Medingen only, 216 young men have lately emigrated to avoid being enlisted for the army.

A droll requisition was made in Holland for—2000 cats to be put into the corn stores, to prevent the havock made by rats and mice.

March 14.

We have at length the report of the commission of 21 on the charges against Collot d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, Barrere, and Vadier. It was presented by Saladin on the 2d inst. and concluded with the opinion of the commission, that there is ground for accusation against all the four. They were ordered to be put under a provisional arrest at their own houses. Vadier appears to have made his escape: the other three submitted to the course of the law.

The remaining steps are, that the report be printed, distributed to the members, and taken into consideration by the whole Convention, when there can be little doubt that the decree of accusation will be passed by a great majority. With that decree ends the cognizance of the Convention, and the Revolutionary Tribunal begins.

Another conspiracy has been lately discovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which, to general astonishment, were officers of the Hungarian Guards, a corps always distinguished for its attatchment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and several others are either punished with imprisonment, or banished from the country. We also learn, that several changes will take place with respect to a number of officers serving in the Austrian army.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the 18 Million loan bill: to the bill for raising additional duties on Wine, Spirits, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c. and to some private Bills.

March 18.

From the London Gazette, March 17, 1795.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Burlton, commanding his Majesty's ship Lively, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th inst. Ushant, South half west, 13 leagues.

"Sir,

"I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate La Tourterille, of 30 guns, and 250 men, to action; and at half past one o'clock, I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to his Majesty's ship Lively, under my command. Our loss is very trifling for so long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loss is 16 killed and 25 wounded.—I cannot conclude without observing that the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolness and bravery that must have ensured them success. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

It appears by the latest communications from the army, that the approach of one column of the French towards Embden was little more than a *feint*, intended to cover the advances of another column to the Electorate of Hanover, from which the latter body are said to be not more than sixty miles distant.

The Dutch Commissioner who left this country a few weeks since, for the purpose of communicating the British Minister's answer on the detention of the Dutch ships, arrived in town yesterday with fresh instructions from the Provisional Representatives of Holland, to their Deputies in London on that subject.

It is believed that Government has information of a formidable expedition intended against Corfica. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Italy, dated Jan. 31st, 1795:

"The fleet in Toulon road is ready for sea. There are a great number of men on board it, but a general want of able seamen. There are 8000 troops encamped, ready to be embarked at a moment's notice: so that the plan of an expedition is not yet given over."

A great mercantile house in the city is said to have received a letter from Frankfort, announcing the truth of a negociation now carring on between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic. The object of this treaty is said to be the change of Bavaria against the Austrian Low Countries.

Court at St. James's, the 11th of March, 1795.

His Majesty's Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. John Jefferies, Earl Camden, Lieutenant General, and General Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland.

Private letters from Warsaw mention, that the fate of the unfortunate Polish state Prisoners there, has at last been decided. Count Potock, Messrs. Mostowsky and Niemcewitz are to be transported to Iberia for life. The latter was Secretary to Kosciusko. But Kosciusko himself will be imprisoned for life; a fortress within permission to receive visits. Zirrewsky and Prince Sanguska are under arrest, upon their estates, with orders not to quit them for life.

The Jews in Holland are emancipated from all restrictions, and are to enjoy perfect freedom.

Yesterday Governor Mienes took leave of his Majesty, on his going to Martinique.

March 20.

Letters from Falmouth received this morning, state, that on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, the French brig Temeraire, was brought in there, a prize to Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, which on the 11th inst. had fallen in with a convoy of about 50 sail bound from Brest to Bourdeaux. Sir Edward, whose squadron consisted of the Indefatigable (his ship) the Jason, and the Concord; besides burning four, took fifteen of the convoy; some of them have valuable cargoes, others are in ballast. Had not the ships been very close to the shore, the whole convoy would have been captured. The squadron, with the other prizes, were expected to arrive at Falmouth on Wednesday last.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners is on the point of being concluded. Government have already hired three vessels for the purpose of bringing home the British prisoners; and have given four hundred French prisoners, who were brought from Martinique, leave to go to France.

We are assured that the French have put all the flat-bottomed boats of Holland, amounting to 185, in a state of requisition: Each boat contains five or six excellent seamen, besides two pilots perfectly acquainted with the English coast: they are from twenty to thirty tons.

From a Liverpool Paper of March 11.

Mr. Gore,

The insertion of the following rare instance of female generosity, which occurred in this town on Wednesday the 4th inst. will appreciate the sex, and oblige many of your readers, in particular your correspondent,

VIATOR.

A YOUNG woman, named Robinson, not long since at service with Mr. F. in Haymarket, hearing the sailor she was contracted to had died in the West Indies, on his return from an African voyage, found out a friend and townsman of his (master of a coasting vessel) and inquiring into the circumstances of her deceased lover's family, was informed, his mother was old and indigent; Well! said the tender hearted girl, "My lad's parent shall not want; she is aged and cannot earn her bread, I am young and can work: I am going to take in washing for families;—her son left me his money, some of his cloaths, with his will and power to receive his wages: This watch he gave me, and made me promise never to part with it. Here, take his money (giving twelve guineas) and his cloaths; take also his will and power to recover his wages, you are going directly where his mother lives, give them all to her, they will in some measure comfort her for the loss of so good a son." She then took her leave with a seeming cheerfulness, as if relieved from a burthen which pressed her to the ground. Here is a rare instance of female fortitude not exceeded in Roman history!

This young woman, trusting her existence to a little tub, and launching out, fearless of the billows of adverse fortune, (rather than the mother of the man she loved should feel want) on an unhospitable shore, brings to my mind a verse in an old song.

Britain's sons sure ne'er can fail her,
Whilst her daughters prove so true;
Their soft courage fires each sailor,
We love glory, loving you, &c.

This was told by the Capt. of the coaster, on Wednesday night, in a very large company of gentlemen, who expressed a wish to see it published; and he also shewed the money and the writings, which he had received from the young woman.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

Arrived on Saturday last, the Schooner Nabby, Capt. Joseph Huntington, from Jamaica, 30 days, by whom we learn, that the Jamaica fleet some time after separating from the grand fleet, were fallen in with, by a squadron of French men of war, who captured many and dispersed the rest, which, except a few that had arrived at Kingston, returned to different ports in the channel. This information, Capt. Huntington says, was received, at Kingston, by the Trelawny and two other fast sailing vessels that had made their escape and got into port.—This disaster was kept as secret as possible; but all expectations of the arrival of their long looked for fleet, were entirely given up.

This intelligence may be authentic, as it comes from very respectable authority; and as we know a strong squadron was detached from the grand fleet, with a view, probably, of intercepting this fleet, after being clear of the channel fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

CAPTURE OF PORT-AU PRINCE.

Schooner Ariel, Captain Prebble, 16 days from Petit Guave, informs that the second day after his sailing, he fell in with an American vessel two days out from Port-au Prince, the Capt. of which told him, that that place surrendered to the republicans the morning he sailed. This account Capt. Prebble believes to be authentic, as Rigaud was to attack that morning, and as he heard a very tremendous fire from that quarter the day he left Petit Guave. The day after speaking the above vessel, he fell in with a British fleet of about 16 sail of transports, with 5000 troops on board, under convoy of an English 64 gun ship and a Spanish frigate, bound to the relief of Port au-Prince. He informed them they were too late, as the place had surrendered three days before.

May 8.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of the first respectability in Liverpool to a House in this City, dated March 17.

"I trust the War is near concluding; Holland and Flanders, are conquered by the French; and it is now positively affirmed, that the King of Prussia has made a separate Peace; and that the Emperor of Germany, (who is the only one of our Allies, that has behaved like an honest Man,) has refused the Loan offered him by this infatuated Country to carry on the War; saying it is not in his power to furnish the troops next campaign expected from him; and that he means to make peace with the French Republic; should this be the case, it will oblige our Ministers to treat for peace also.—I observe Grain is very high with you; and it is very much so in this country; but the high freights and insurance, will not by any means afford it to be imported to England; we have had a most severe winter; and the Wheat is, by great floods, very greatly damaged; in many parts it must be plowed in and the land sown with wheat again, or Spring Corn. I have endeavoured to freight an American Vessel with Salt to Philadelphia, but the freight asked, has been so high as to prevent me—English Ships are now quite driven out of the American carrying trade."

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT,

off the Isle of France,

Captain Wickes informs, that about 15 days before he arrived at the Isle of France, the Centurion, a British 50 gun ship, and the Diamond frigate of 40 guns, had arrived on the coast, with an intention to stop all vessels from going in or coming out; in consequence of which, two French frigates, the Cibelle and Prudente, the one of 36 and the other of 32 guns, had been despatched after them; that an engagement had ensued, which was obstinately maintained on both sides for a considerable time; when in a shattered condition, they parted after a drawn battle.—When the French frigates returned to port, the loss of the Cibelle was estimated at 100 men killed; that of the Prudente not so great. It was also said, that one of the British ships was in so shattered a condition, that she could scarcely be brought safe to port. Their loss of men could not be ascertained. It was supposed they had sailed for Bombay to refit, as they had neither been seen nor heard of since the engagement.

The two French frigates were in port, when Captain Wickes sailed from the Isle of France, and all their privateers called in; he says, that the port was guarded by three fortifications, each of which mounted 100 pieces of cannon, with a numerous garrison of troops in high spirits, and well supplied with provisions, who were determined to hold out to the last extremity, in case they should be attacked by the British.

May 12.

This day the Circuit Court of the United States, in the cause respecting the Wyoming lands, determined in favour of Pennsylvania.

The Danish ship Abo, with 820 hogsheads of Tobacco, all American property, got under way the 30th ult. and was followed two hours after by the British frigate Hussar, Capt. Bertsford, who captured and made a prize of her.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Iphigenia, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, informs us, that the Spaniards had made peace with the French—he assures us that this intelligence may be relied on, as it was communicated to him by Mr. Fenwick, the American Consul at Bourdeaux.

May 11.

By a late arrival in Virginia from Jamaica, we learn that martial law was to be proclaimed in that island in a few days after her sailing.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 5.

On Friday evening arrived here, the sloop Fame, Capt. Kennard, in 18 days from Grenada. Capt. Kennard informs, that every thing was in the greatest confusion at that place—and that there was no business of any kind could be transacted.—That the English had taken a French officer, when returning from Trinadad, where he had been on business for the French commanding officer at Grenada, and had publicly executed him on a gallows;—and that the French in retaliation, immediately took the English Governor of Grenada (HUME) and four other gentlemen of distinction (who were their prisoners) and publicly shot them.

Capt. Kennard also informs, that Gen. Linsey (formerly Colonel at Martinique) had put a period to his life, by shooting himself—some said it was owing to his not being able to comply with his engagements when he left Martinique, and that his mortification was so great, that he could not withstand it—but the truth is, he has shot himself—and for reasons best known to himself.

On Sunday last arrived here, the brig Neutrality, Capt. Perkins, in 21 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Perkins informs, that while he was at that place, there arrived there 4000 British troops, in a very sickly situation, but they immediately sailed again for Martinique. Business was impeded at Barbadoes with numerous obstructions, as the whole island was in the greatest commotion.

BOSTON, May 4.

The French are resolved to humble the pride of Great-Britain. The conquest of Holland is a severe stroke.—The West-Indies are in a fair way of suffering a general revolution. The French have destroyed the English settlements at Sierre Leone in Africa; a squadron is undoubtedly detached to take possession of the Cape of Good Hope—a port from whence a few frigates will annoy the English trade to the East-Indies. The Irish wait only for support to give Great-Britain serious trouble; and Corfica is ripe for insurrection.

In Italy the French are forming alliances, Genoa and Tuscany have already admitted their ministers, in spite of the remonstrances of the English ambassadors.

In Turkey their influence is very considerable. The policy of the Porte, is to take the first favourable opportunity to abridge the power of Russia, and vindicate the honor of the Ottoman empire, French workmen are employed in constructing ships of the line in the Black Sea—French engineers are employed in disciplining the Turkish troops.

In every part of Europe great events seem to be preparing, and the philosopher and the merchant are anxiously waiting for their accomplishment.

May 9:

On Wednesday arrived here, Capt. Norton, in 22 days from Grenada. He informs us, that he was lying there from the commencement of the Insurrection and Massacre, on the 3d of March until the 4th of April. On Monday, 3d of March, a black belonging to a gentleman of the place, was told of the project of the insurrection, and invited to join in it; but instead thereof he informed his master, who carried the information directly to the Governor.——The Governor discredited the whole story; and, notwithstanding the pressing remonstrances of the gentleman who called upon him, would make no preparations for such an event. About midnight following the same day, the plan of revolt being ripe for execution, burst forth upon the inhabitants of Gouff and Grenville Bay. Captain Norton was then lying at the latter place, and says he was aroused from his sleep, by a sudden firing of small-arms, pistols, &c. The firing increased; the hallooings of the blacks and mulattoes, the screachings of massacreing inhabitants, men, women and children, who were now calling loudly for help, and then, groaning under their multiplied wounds, continuing the melancholy cadence to death, formed one of the most horrid and affecting scenes for the mind's eye, that the annals of barbarity record. A Capt. Smith, whose ship was laying in the Bay, lodging on shore that night, received two balls when making his escape, which he did, by springing into the surf, and swimming to Capt. Norton's vessel; the Captain of another vessel in the Bay, was shot on shore. About 56 of the inhabitants escaped, and got on board Capt. Norton's schooner, when he warped the vessel out of the Bay, by good fortune, and got her round to St. George's; here he was embargoed with many others a number of days. The mulatto insurgents made nightly attacks upon that place and Gouff; a few troops were sent to Barbadoes to assist the English, about 300; they with volunteers marched out, and gave the mulattoes battle; they were defeated, and but few of them reached St. George's again. The mulattoes give no quarter; make no prisoners; and all that fall into their hands are massacred, without distinction.

The number of smiling negroes only, which are supposed to have joined the revolt, exclusive of the people of colour, has been estimated at 15 000. St. George's, however, is very strong and well fortified, and with any tolerable reinforcement, is capable of holding out against every attack of the Insurgents; but the rest of the Island must fall to them.

The American captains there, in the general commotions, suffer considerably. Some have sold their cargoes on short credit, and the purchasers are massacreed, others have sold to those who are now unable to pay; and all are unwilling to part with what specie they have on hand, when there is so much probability of its soon being wanted to purchase them shelter in some other island, or on the continent. Some Americans will go to leeward, to strive to patch up cargoes for home. Others must return immediately, light.

NEWPORT, May 19.

We are happy to inform the Public, that the Workmen employed to construct a Bridge from this Island to the Main, at Howland's Ferry, began that Business on the 11th Instant; and it is conceived, the Work will be accomplished by the last of August next, to the great Honor of the immediate Promoters of so very laudable an Undertaking.

The President of the United States, returned to Philadelphia, from Mount Vernon, on the 21 Instant.

Capt. Kennedy, arrived at New York, on the 28th Ult. spoke the Ship Newport, Captain Robinson, from New-York bound to Bourdeaux, out 14 Days, in Lat. 41. 55. Long. 44 30. West.

Health Officers are appointed at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and in Virginia, with particular Cautions in regard to Vessels arriving from the West-Indies.

MARRIED]—At Portsmouth, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, to Miss KATY BURDICK, Daughter of Mr. James Burdick.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, JOHN KEAN, Esq. late Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

—At Brussels, on the 20th of Oct. last, of a Wound he received in the Service of the French Republic, JAMES LOOCOCK CUSACK, a Native of S. Carolina, aged 18.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"*TRIA juncta in uno.*" ALETHEIA, NESTOR, and A. B. C.—I can write, and read too, a scrap of Latin as well as *Aletheia*. I could also, had I a same cause, write, as Captain Bobadil fought. He told a tale of conquering twenty thousand men, by twenty.—I could write under *twenty thousand* anonymous characters, had I only *one* assumed title to support. In that case I must, by the bye, be equally interested with Captain Bobadil—*he*, wished the world to think him a man of valour—I, ought to expect preferment.

Aletheia, who appears to me capable of framing all the motly characters of the Harlequin, when he writes as *Nestor*, is highly offended at my treating his subject with levity. Then to be serious—how should an *impostor* be treated? Why, we must either laugh or cry, according to the character assumed. "To be or not to be a *Bishop* is the question." I repeat again and again, that a Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode-Island cannot be.—Who gave any man such a title? A Scotch Bishop whose diocese is merely nominal, and who has no more influence here, than the learned *Doctor Sancho* who I introduced in my offending letter. *Bishop making* is as readily obtained as *Doctor dubbing*; for I can allure *Aletheia* that by crossing the Atlantic, he, or I, or any one, for a few pounds, may be made a nominal Bishop; and by virtue thereof I might issue my mandate thus, *Anonymous, by Divine Providence Bishop of Starve Goat Island, &c. &c.* In order to establish my *title* I can readily find an *Aletheia* to step forward, my champion; and to insist upon the legality of my Bishoprick at 3000 miles distant, in a land where *priestcraft* is prohibited.

A very sensible writer under the signature of *Sidney*, in the American Mercury, has taken up this subject seriously. *Aletheia* has it in two points of view—let him answer *Sidney* under some other character; for sure I am, that none, except an Episcopal Priest, will dare to infringe the law, by obtruding a Bishop on the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

ANONYMOUS.

Mr. BARBER,

THE grave *Nestor* who made his appearance in your last week's Mercury, will be so condescending as to oblige your unlearned readers, by pointing out to them, from among the writings of his literary gentleman, one solid and candid argument, tending to the investigation of one necessary truth, or to the establishing of the simple point in question,—if he can do this to the satisfaction of the impartial public, let it be decisive, and the idle controversy cease, and *Aletheia* be crowned with laurels;—but if he should not be able to comply with this modest requisition, I would be glad to know the use and design of all *Nestor*'s moralizing; and with what justice it can be said of *Aletheia*'s opponents, that their cause is bad, and that they make miserable shifts to evade the force of demonstration?——

It is not clear to me that they have any cause to defend, or that *Aletheia* has as yet brought forward a single argument that can make a recourse to shifts or evasions at all necessary.——There are numberless ways in which we may be misled by a combination of ideas, as *Nestor* well knows, therefore it is necessary that we should be guarded at all points.——I am no friend to ridicule, or illiberal language, more than *Nestor*, especially when levelled against modest merit; but there are many that do not think ridicule and contempt a correction too severe, for vanity, arrogance, and folly.——Had not *Aletheia* officiously interposed in this business, the contest probably had not exceed until the present time; or could he have kept to his text, and written like a sound and close reasoner, his productions would have merited a serious and rational reply.—

PLAIN TRUTH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 18.

ENTERED.	*From*
Sloop Leopard Farnum,	Providence
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
Schooner Columbia, Carr,	Havanna
Brig Betsy, Hopkins,	Edenton
Sloop Laura, Langley,	Ditto
—— Greenwich, Arnold,	Alexandria
—— Arvin, Earl,	Norfolk
—— Lily, Negus,	Ditto
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Cato, Usher,	Georgetown
—— Lucy, Sisson,	Providence
—— Sally, Edwards,	New-London
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Schooner Sally, Baker,	New-York
Snow Mary, Finch,	Havanna,
Brig Rambler, Jeffers,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Bishop,	St. Croix
Sloop Friendship, Webster,	Boston

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Sally, Congdon,	Ditto
—— Sukey, Hull,	Ditto
—— Sally, Winslow,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others,
He has just received from LONDON,
AN Assortment of GOODS—among which are CALICOES, SHAWLS, &c. &c.—and will dispose of them on his usual low Terms.
Newport, May 18, 1795.

Just Receiv'd, Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by
Green & Tillinghast
An excellent Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Very Cheap for CASH.
Newport, May 18. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK.
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Simeon Martin
Has for Sale, the best Quality,
ISLE of May SALT,
by the Quantity or single Bushel, just arrived in the Ship Abigail.
Likewise, most excellent Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead.
And a good Assortment of DRY GOODS—all of which Articles he will sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for dry Cod-Fish, Mackarel, and Herring.
Newport, May 12, 1795.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *May 7, 1795.*

THE Creditors of ZEPHANIAH LEONARD, late residing in Richmond, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the Second Monday in June next, if they shall think fit, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed the June A D 1756, ought not to be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly.

HENRY [illegible], *Secry.*

General Post-Office,

Philadelphia, May 1, 1795.

WHEREAS at various Times, from the first Day of June, 1792, to the 10th Day of May 1794, sundry Letters transmitted by the public Mails, were fraudulently opened, and Bank Notes of several Denominations taken out: And whereas a Part of the Notes so taken, have been since recovered and secured by the Post-Master-General. In order, therefore, that the Owners of those who shall be identified, may have them again, and that an equitable distribution may be made of the Remainder, and of the Cash found with them.

Notice is hereby given, That all Persons having suffered any Loss by the robbing of the Mails as aforesaid, during the Period above mentioned, will receive their Bank Notes, which shall be identified, as aforesaid, by Application at the General Post Office, on or before the 31st Day of August next; and that the Residue of the Notes and Cash, recovered as aforementioned, will then be divided among the Claimants, in Proportion to their Losses, which are to be ascertained by reasonable Proofs, which on or before that Day, shall be produced to the General Post-Office.

CHARLES BURRALL,
Assistant Post Master General.

P. S. Claimants are desired *forthwith*, to exhibit their Claims and Proofs, that if these should appear insufficient, Information thereof may be given to the Claimants in Time to furnish such others, as may be attainable.

WANTED,

A SADDLE-HORSE—not less than 15 Hands high, proportionably well made; thoroughly broke; carries himself well; has a good and easy foot; from about 5 to 7 Years old; a Bay Colour will be preferred, from 120 to 140 Dollars Value, which will be paid in Cash immediately, on the Purchase.

Any Person having such a Horse to dispose of, will please apply to Mr. BENJAMIN ALMY, Newport, within One Week from the Date hereof.

Newport, May 18, 1795.

FOR SALE,
The BRIG
BETSY,

About 130 Tons Burthen, high Deck, Eighteen Months old, sheathed, full rigged and sailed, and may be fitted for the Sea at a very small Expence; and is sold in Consequence of the Owners declining Business.——Also, Part of the CARGO of said Brig, consisting of

22,000 Feet Georgia hard Pine 1 and 1¼ Inch Boards,
13 Hogsheads Tobacco, of the first Inspection,
18 Cases Bourdeaux Claret.

For Terms, apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

Who have just received a Consignment of Thirty Hogsheads first Quality Jamaica Sugar, for Sale.
Newport, May 11, 1795.

Young Nimrod,

A Brown BAY, Three Years old, of Blood, Size, Strength and Activity, sired by the noted Horse NIMROD, belonging to Col. Dyre, of Canterbury; and came of a Mare Three Quarters Blood—Will cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, Rhode-Island, at One Guinea the Season.——Good Pasturing for Mares, at a moderate Price.

Middletown, May 11, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Detachment of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, at Goat-Island, on Saturday Evening,

PETER ROYAL, Private Soldier, Eighteen Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches, black Eyes, short black curling Hair,—born in the Town of North-Yarmouth, Province of Maine.——Also,

HENRY STARKS, Private Soldier, Twenty two Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches, dark Complection and freckled, dark Eyes, brown Hair,—born in the County of Grafton, Town of Lynne, State of New-Hampshire;—took with them their Knapsacks, Muskets and Uniform Cloathing, consisting of a blue Coat, faced with Scarlet, white Vest, and white Linen and Woollen Overhalls;—they stole from One of their Messmates a Knapsack, painted Spanish brown Colour—containing a Uniform Coat and Vest—with Linen and Woollen Overhalls, Shirts, &c.

Whoever will apprehend and deliver either of the foregoing Deserters, to any Officer of said Corps; or confine them in any Gaol, and give Information to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS for each.

JOHN LOVELL, *Lieut. and Adjutant Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, May 10, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Season will be opened on the 20th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggeshall, deceased, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the best Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk. Those who wish to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. JESSE ANTHONY, at the Foot of Lewis Street.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

*** *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next Week.*

May 9.

On Wednesday arrived here, Capt. Norton, in 22 days from Grenada. He informs us, that he was lying there from the commencement of the Insurrection and Massacre, on the 3d of March until the 4th of April. On Monday, 3d of March, a black belonging to a gentleman of the place, was told of the project of the insurrection, and invited to join in it; but instead thereof he informed his master, who carried the information directly to the Governor.——The Governor discredited the whole story; and, notwithstanding the pressing remonstrances of the gentleman who called upon him, would make no preparations for such an event. About midnight following the same day, the plan of revolt being ripe for execution, burst forth upon the inhabitants of Gouff and Grenville Bay. Captain Norton was then lying at the latter place, and says he was aroused from his sleep, by a sudden firing of small-arms, pistols, &c. The firing increased; the hallooings of the blacks and mulattoes, the screachings of massacreing inhabitants, men, women and children, who were now calling loudly for help, and then, groaning under their multiplied wounds, continuing the melancholy cadence to death, formed one of the most horrid and affecting scenes for the mind's eye, that the annals of barbarity record. A Capt. Smith, whose ship was laying in the Bay, lodging on shore that night, received two balls when making his escape, which he did, by springing into the surf, and swimming to Capt. Norton's vessel; the Captain of another vessel in the Bay, was shot on shore. About 56 of the inhabitants escaped, and got on board Capt. Norton's schooner, when he warped the vessel out of the Bay, by good fortune, and got her round to St. George's; here he was embargoed with many others a number of days. The mulatto insurgents made nightly attacks upon that place and Gouff; a few troops were sent to Barbadoes to assist the English, about 300; they with volunteers marched out, and gave the mulattoes battle; they were defeated, and but few of them reached St. George's again. The mulattoes give no quarter; make no prisoners; and all that fall into their hands are massacred, without distinction.

The number of missing negroes only, which are supposed to have joined the revolt, exclusive of the people of colour, has been estimated at 15 000. St. George's, however, is very strong and well fortified, and with any tolerable reinforcement, is capable of holding out against every attack of the insurgents; but the rest of the Island must fall to them.

The American captains there, in the general commmotions, suffer considerably. Some have sold their cargoes on short credit, and the purchasers are massacred, others have sold to those who are now unable to pay; and all are unwilling to part with what specie they have on hand, when there is so much probability of its soon being wanted to purchase them shelter in some other island, or on the continent. Some Americans will go to leeward, to strive to patch up cargoes for home. Others must return immediately, light.

NEWPORT, May 19.

We are happy to inform the Public, that the Workmen employed to construct a Bridge from this Island to the Main, at Howland's Ferry, began that Business on the 11th Instant; and it is conceived, the Work will be accomplished by the last of August next, to the great Honor of the immediate Promoters of so very laudable an Undertaking.

The President of the United States, returned to Philadelphia, from Mount Vernon, on the 2d Instant.

Capt. Kennedy, arrived at New York, on the 28th Ult. spoke the Ship Newport, Captain Robinson, from New-York bound to Bourdeaux, out 14 Days, in Lat. 41. 55. Long. 44 30. West.

Health Officers are appointed at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and in Virginia, with particular Cautions in regard to Vessels arriving from the West-Indies.

MARRIED]—At Portsmouth, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, to Miss KATY BURDICK, Daughter of Mr. James Burdick.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, JOHN KEAN, Esq. late Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

—At Brussels, on the 20th of Oct. last, of a Wound he received in the Service of the French Republic, JAMES LOOCOCK CUSACK, a Native of S. Carolina, aged 18.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"*TRIA juncta in uno.*" ALETHEIA, NESTOR, and A. B. C.—I can write, and read too, a scrap of Latin as well as *Aletheia*. I could also, had I a lame cause, write, as Captain Bobadil fought. He told a tale of conquering twenty thousand men, by twenty.—I could write under *twenty thousand* anonymous characters, had I only *one* assumed title to support. In that case I must, by the bye, be equally interested with Captain Bobadil—*he*, wished the world to think him a man of valour—I, ought to expect preferment.

Aletheia, who appears to me capable of assuming all the motly characters of the Harlequin, when he writes as *Nestor*, is highly offended at my treating his subject with levity. Then to be serious—how should an *impostor* be treated? Why, we must either laugh or cry, according to the character assumed. "To be or not to be a *Bishop* is the question." I repeat again and again, that a Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode-Island cannot be.—Who gave any man such a title? A Scotch Bishop whose diocese is merely nominal, and who has no more influence here, than the learned *Doctor Sancho* who I introduced in my offending letter. *Bishop making* is as readily obtained as *Doctor dubbing*; for I can assure *Aletheia* that by crossing the Atlantic, he, or I, or any one, for a few pounds, may be made a nominal Bishop; and by virtue thereof I might issue my mandate thus, *Anonymous, by Divine Providence Bishop of Starve Goat Island, &c. &c.* In order to establish my *title* I can readily find an *Aletheia* to step forward, my champion; and to insist upon the legality of my Bishoprick at 3000 miles distant, in a land where *priestcraft* is prohibited.

A very sensible writer under the signature of *Sidney*, in the American Mercury, has taken up this subject seriously. *Aletheia* has it in two points of view—let him answer *Sidney* under some other character; for sure I am, that none, except an Episcopal Priest, will dare to infringe the law, by obtruding a Bishop on the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

ANONYMOUS.

Mr. BARBER,

THE grave *Nestor* who made his appearance in your last week's Mercury, will be so condescending as to oblige your unlearned readers, by pointing out to them, from among the writings of his literary gentleman, one solid and candid argument, tending to the investigation of one necessary truth, or to the establishing of the simple point in question,—if he can do this to the satisfaction of the impartial public, let it be decisive, and the idle controversy cease, and *Aletheia* be crowned with laurels;——but if he should not be able to comply with this modest requisition, I would be glad to know the use and design of all *Nestor*'s moralizing; and with what justice it can be said of *Aletheia*'s opponents, that their cause is bad, and that they make miserable shifts to evade the force of demonstration?——

It is not clear to me that they have any cause to defend, or that *Aletheia* has as yet brought forward a single argument that can make a recourse to shifts or evasions at all necessary.——There are numberless ways in which we may be misled by a combination of ideas, as *Nestor* well knows, therefore it is necessary that we should be guarded at all points.——I am no friend to ridicule, or illiberal language, more than *Nestor*, especially when levelled against modest merit; but there are many that do not think ridicule and contempt a correction too severe, for vanity, arrogance, and folly.——Had not *Aletheia* officiously interposed in this business, the contest probably had not existed until the present time; or could he have kept to his text, and written like a sound and close reasoner, his productions would have merited a serious and rational reply.—

PLAIN TRUTH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 18.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Leopard Farnum,	Providence
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
Schooner Columbia, Carr,	Havanna
Brig Betsy, Hopkins,	Edenton
Sloop Laura, Langley,	Ditto
—— Greenwich, Arnold,	Alexandria
—— Arvin, Earl,	Norfolk
—— Lily, Negus,	Ditto
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Cato, Usher,	Georgetown
—— Lucy, Sisson,	Providence
—— Sally, Edwards,	New-London
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Schooner Sally, Baker,	New-York
Snow Mary, Finch,	Havanna,
Brig Rambler, Jeffers,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Bishop,	St. Croix
Sloop Friendship, Webster,	Boston
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Sally, Congdon,	Ditto
—— Sukey, Hull,	Ditto
—— Sally, Winslow,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others,
He has just received from LONDON,
AN Assortment of GOODS—among which are CALICOES, SHAWLS, &c. &c.—and will dispose of them on his usual low Terms.
Newport, May 18, 1795.

Just Receiv'd, Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by
Green & Tillinghast
An excellent Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Very Cheap for CASH.
Newport, May 18. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK.
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Simeon Martin
Has for Sale, the best Quality,
ISLE of May SALT,
by the Quantity or single Bushel, just arrived in the Ship Abigail.
Likewise, most excellent Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead.
And a good Assortment of DRY GOODS——all of which Articles he will sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for dry Cod-Fish, Mackarel, and Herring.
Newport, May 12. 1795.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *May 7, 1795.*

THE Creditors of ZEPHANIAH LEONARD, late residing in Richmond, Bloomer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the Second Monday in June next, if they shall think fit, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in June, A D 1756, ought not to be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

General Post-Office,

Philadelphia, May 1, 1795.

WHEREAS at various Times, from the first Day of June, 1792, to the 10th Day of May 1794, sundry Letters transmitted by the public Mails, were fraudulently opened, and Bank Notes of several Denominations taken out: And whereas a Part of the Notes so taken, have been since recovered and secured by the Post-Master-General. In order, therefore, that the Owners of those who shall be identified, may have them again, and that an equitable distribution may be made of the Remainder, and of the Cash found with them.

Notice is hereby given, That all Persons having suffered any Loss by the robbing of the Mails as aforesaid, during the Period above mentioned, will receive their Bank Notes, which shall be identified, as aforesaid, by Application at the General Post Office, on or before the 31st Day of August next; and that the Residue of the Notes and Cash, recovered as aforementioned, will then be divided among the Claimants, in Proportion to their Losses, which are to be ascertained by reasonable Proofs, which on or before that Day, shall be produced to the General Post-Office.

CHARLES BURRALL,
Assistant Post Master General.

P. S. Claimants are desired *forthwith*, to exhibit their Claims and Proofs, that if these should appear insufficient, Information thereof may be given to the Claimants in Time to furnish such others, as may be attainable.

WANTED,

A SADDLE-HORSE—not less than 15 Hands high, proportionably well made; thoroughly broke; carries himself well; has a good and easy trot; from about 5 to 7 Years old; a Bay Colour will be preferred, from 120 to 140 Dollars Value, which will be paid in Cash immediately, on the Purchase.

Any Person having such a Horse to dispose of, will please apply to Mr. BENJAMIN ALMY, Newport, within One Week from the Date hereof.

Newport, May 18, 1795.

FOR SALE,
The BRIG
BETSY,

About 130 Tons Burthen, high Deck, Eighteen Months old, sheathed, full rigged and sailed, and may be fitted for the Sea at a very small Expence; and is sold in Consequence of the Owners declining Business.——Also, Part of the CARGO of said Brig, consisting of

82,000 Feet Georgia hard Pine 1 and 1¼ Inch Boards,
13 Hogsheads Tobacco, of the first Inspection,
18 Cases Bourdeaux Claret.

For Terms, apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

Who have just received a Consignment of Thirty Hogsheads first Quality Jamaica Sugar, for Sale.
Newport, May 11, 1795.

Young Nimrod,

A Brown BAY, Three Years old, of Blood, Size, Strength and Activity, sired by the noted Horse NIMROD, belonging to Col. Dyre, of Canterbury; and came of a Mare Three Quarters Blood—Will cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, Rhode-Island, at One Guinea the Season.——Good Pasturing for Mares, at a moderate Price.
Middletown, May 11, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Detachment of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, at Goat-Island, on Saturday Evening,

PETER ROYAL, Private Soldier, Eighteen Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches, black Eyes, short black curling Hair,—born in the Town of North-Yarmouth, Province of Maine.——Also,

HENRY STARKS, Private Soldier, Twenty two Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches, dark Complection and freckled, dark Eyes, brown Hair,—born in the County of Grafton, Town of Lynne, State of New-Hampshire;—took with them their Knapsacks, Muskets and Uniform Cloathing, consisting of a blue Coat, faced with Scarlet, white Vest, and white Linen and Woollen Overhalls;—they stole from One of their Messmates a Knapsack, painted Spanish brown Colour—containing a Uniform Coat and Vest—with Linen and Woollen Overhalls, Shirts, &c.

Whoever will apprehend and deliver either of the foregoing Deserters, to any Officer of said Corps; or confine them in any Gaol, and give Information to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS for each.

JOHN LOVELL, *Lieut. and Adjutant Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*
Newport, May 10, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Season will be opened on the 20th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggeshall, deceased, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the best Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk——Those who wish to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the Foot of Lewis street.
Newport, April 6, 1795.

*** *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next Week.*

ADVICE to the FAIR SEX.

A SONG.

YE beauties, or ſuch as would beauties be fam'd,
Lay patches and waſhes and paintings aſide,
Go burn all the glaſſes that ever were fram'd
The gewgaws of faſhion and knicknacks of pride,
A noſtrum to cull from the toilet of reaſon,
'Tis eaſy, 'tis cheap, and 'tis ever in ſeaſon,
When art has in vain her coſmetics applied.

GOOD NATURE, believe me, is the ſmootheſt of varniſh,
Which ever bedimples the beautiful cheek;
No time nor no tint can its excellence tarniſh,
It holds good ſo long, and it lies on ſo ſleek,
'Tis more than the bluſh of the roſe in the morning,
The white of the lilly is not ſo adorning,
All accident proof and all ſcrutiny ſcorning,
'Tis eaſe to the witty and ſtrength to the weak.

'Tis ſurely the girdle, that Venus was bound with,
The Graces, her handmaids, all proud put it on;
'Tis ſurely the radiance Aurora is crown'd with,
Who ſmiling ariſes, and waits on the ſun.
Oh! wear it, ye laſſes, on every occaſion,
'Tis the nobleſt reproof, 'tis the ſtrongeſt perſuaſion,
'Twill keep, nay, 'twill almoſt retrieve reputation,
And laſt and look lovely, when beauty is gone.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

2. MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUND FRUIT.

FROM what goes before it appears, that men, in general, have pretty accurate ideas of the manner, in which fruit *ought to be ground*: tho', thro' want of leiſure, or a want of induſtry, and, thro' the preſent imperfectneſs of the mills, few men approach them in practice: but with reſpect to the management of the reduced materials—provinciality the "MUST,"* e—they are, in general, ſo far from the line of rectitude, that one would imagine their faint efforts, at reducing the rind and kernel, were made in compliance with cuſtom, rather than on the principle of giving their cider flavor, colour, or any other valuable quality: for, in common practice, the pomage is preſſed immediately as it is ground (even tho' 4 or 5 hogſheads a day are made) no ſooner is out of the Mill, than it is into the preſs.

By this conduct, the rind and kernel, let their powers be what they may, have no time to communicate their qualities to the liquor. They are not, like the fleſh of the apple, tender cellular pulp; but fibrous and vaſcular ſubſtances; imparting their qualities leſs freely than the pulp; requiring the formal proceſs of *extraction* before they act with them wholly. It would be equally reaſonable to expect, that the whole virtue of Hops might be extracted, by pouring the wort through them in a ſieve, as to expect that the whole of the virtues of the rind and kernels of Fruit can be extracted in a few minutes.

This ſo evidently appears in theory, that it is no wonder men of reflection, and who wiſh to excel in the art, ſhould let their liquor "lie upon the Muſt" twenty-four hours, or a longer time; or that others, more fully impreſſed with this idea, ſhould after the pomnage has lain, in open caſks, twenty four hours, or a longer time, *re-grind it*.

By this means (ſuppoſing the mill to be perfect) the kernels, which were broken in the former grinding, being now no longer rigid untractable ſubſtances, are reduced to particles of the ſmalleſt ſize; and are, of courſe, no longer able to withhold their virtue from the liquor,—Conſequently, by theſe means, the entire Apple is given to the Cider; and (ſuppoſing the Mill to be perfect) every thing done which art, perhaps can do, with reſpect to the grinding and management of the reduced Fruit,—previous to the preſſing.

[To be continued.]

---

* MUST. *This term is, here, ſomewhat unfortunately applied. Muſt, in its accepted ſenſe in the Engliſh language ſignifies* new liquor unfermented, *whether from the wine preſs, the cider preſs, or the muſt tub; but here it ſeems to ſtand for every thing elſe belonging to cider making. The ground fruit, before it goes to the preſs, is called* Muſt; *tho' from ſome expreſſions in uſe, it ſhould ſeem to mean only the fibres or indiſſoluble parts, which are mixed among the liquor; and the reſiduum after preſſing, is alſo termed* Muſt. *The term on its firſt introduction, has evidently been miſapplied. I ſhall therefore, to avoid confuſion, lay it entirely aſide. In Surry the* reduced fruit, *if I recollect right, is called* POMAGE, *an apt term for it:* POM-MASH *would be ſtill more applicable.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Weight of the beſt SUCOTRINE ALOES, cheap for Caſh.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, now in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker, and other Tenants; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann Street, Forty-five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.——Alſo a Garden Lot, with a large Barn and Chaiſe-Room; the Whole Sixty Feet in Front, on a Street called Barney-Street, and Eighty Feet Back (or as it may admeaſure). The Barn to be immediately given Poſſeſſion of, and the Garden on the 25th of March next. Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant named ISRAEL DEAN GREENMAN. Had on when he went away, a light-coloured Broadcloth Coat, ſtriped Jane Waiſtcoat, ſtriped Towcloth Trowſers, white Towcloth Shirt, Felt Hat, and a light Cloth Greatcoat.—He took with him a dark blue Broadcloth Coat, ſtriped Silk Waiſtcoat, Nankeen Breeches, one Holland Shirt, one Pair Cotton, one Pair Worſted, and one Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Caſtor Hat. Is a dirty ſlovenly looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high.—Previous to his going off, he ſtole One of his Indentures, and burnt it. Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſend him to his Maſter, or ſecure him in any Gaol in the United States, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have FOUR PENCE Reward.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway, as they may expect to ſuffer the Severity of the Law. C. H.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10 000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode-Iſland) March 20, 1795.

YOUNG NIMROD.

THE young Nimrod will cover the enſuing Seaſon for Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap. He will ſtand at the following Places, viz. At the Stable of Robert Potter, jun. on Little Reſt Hill, from Monday the 4th until Friday the 8th of May; at the Subſcriber's on the 9th; at Joſeph Hoxſie, Eſq'rs, in Charleſtown, on the Afternoon of the 10th, there to remain until the 13th; thence back to the Subſcriber's on the ſame Day; and on the 14th, back to the firſt Stand; to purſue the ſame Circuit for the Seaſon:—The Young Nimrod is a beautiful dapple grey, full ſixteen Hands high, three Years old this Spring, is well proportioned and equal in Strength, Beauty and Activity, to any Horſe in theſe Parts; his high Carriage, eaſy, elegant and regular moving will recommend him and his Colts, for the Saddle or Harneſs:—His Sire was the celebrated imported Horſe Nimrod, now owned by Dr. Dyre, in Canterbury, his Dam was Joſephus Peckham's dapple grey Mare, Beſs; her Sire was the young Traveller, bred by Mr. Durfy, in Tiverton, her Grandſire the Old Traveller was brought to this State by Mr. Iſrael Waters, of Long Iſland; the Old Traveller was much famed for Speed, the Saddle, or Colts:—The young Nimrod's Grand-dam was Bay Beſs, his great Grand-dam was Black Trot, bred by Benjamin Peckham, Eſq; of South Kingſtown, his great great Grand dam was John Gardner, Eſq'rs, Dun, his g. g. g. Grand-dam was a beautiful blood bay Mare, called the Bloody Shoulder, ſent a preſent by the Duke of Newcaſtle, in England, to his kinſman Mr. Pelham, of Newport, Merchant. Bloody Shoulder won three King's Plates on the Courſes at New Market.—To ſay more of the Horſe or his Pedigree would be ſuperfluous—"He needs but to be ſeen, to be admired."

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

N. B. Good Paſturing for Mares at each Stand and the ſtricteſt Attention paid to them by

ROBERT POTTER, jun.

South Kingſtown, 27th April, 1795.

ADVICE to the FAIR SEX.

A SONG.

YE beauties, or ſuch as would beauties be fam'd,
Lay patches and waſhes and paintings aſide,
So burn all the glaſſes that ever were fram'd
The gewgaws of faſhion and knicknacks of pride,
A noſtrum to cull from the toilet of reaſon,
'Tis eaſy, 'tis cheap, and 'tis ever in ſeaſon,
When art has in vain her coſmetics applied.

GOOD NATURE, believe me, is the ſmootheſt of varniſh,
Which ever bedimples the beautiful cheek;
No time nor no tint can its excellence tarniſh,
It holds good ſo long, and it lies on ſo ſleek,
'Tis more than the bluſh of the roſe in the morning,
The white of the lilly is not ſo adorning,
All accident proof and all ſcrutiny ſcorning,
'Tis eaſe to the witty and ſtrength to the weak.

'Tis ſurely the girdle, that Venus was bound with,
The Graces, her handmaids, all proud put it on;
'Tis ſurely the radiance Aurora is crown'd with,
Who ſmiling ariſes, and waits on the ſun.
Oh! wear it, ye laſſes, on every occaſion,
'Tis the nobleſt reproof, 'tis the ſtrongeſt perſuaſion,
'Twill keep, nay, 'twill almoſt retrieve reputation,
And laſt and look lovely, when beauty is gone.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

2. MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUND FRUIT.

FROM what goes before it appears, that men, in general, have pretty accurate ideas of the manner, in which fruit *ought to be ground*: tho', thro' want of leiſure, or a want of induſtry, and, thro' the preſent imperfectneſs of the mills, few men approach them in practice: but with reſpect to the management of the reduced materials—provincially the "MUST,"* —they are, in general, ſo far from the line of rectitude, that one would imagine their faint efforts, at reducing the rind and kernel, were made in compliance with cuſtom, rather than on the principle of giving their cider flavor, colour, or any other valuable quality: for, in common practice, the pomage is preſſed immediately as it is ground (even tho' 4 or 5 hogſheads a day are made) no ſooner is out of the Mill, than it is into the preſs.

By this conduct, the rind and kernel, let their powers be what they may, have no time to communicate their qualities to the liquor. They are not, like the fleſh of the apple, tender cellular pulp; but fibrous and vaſcular ſubſtances; imparting their qualities leſs freely than the pulp; requiring the formal proceſs of *extraction* before they part with them wholly. It would be equally reaſonable to expect, that the whole virtue of Hops might be extracted, by pouring the wort through them in a ſieve, as to expect that the whole of the virtues of the rind and kernels of Fruit can be extracted in a few minutes.

This ſo evidently appears in theory, that it is no wonder men of reflection, and who wiſh to excel in the art, ſhould let their liquor "lie upon the Muſt" twenty-four hours, or a longer time; or that others, more fully impreſſed with this idea, ſhould after the pommage has lain, in open caſks, twenty four hours, or a longer time, *regrind it*.

By this means (ſuppoſing the mill to be perfect) the kernels, which were broken in the former grinding, being now no longer rigid untractable ſubſtances, are reduced to particles of the ſmalleſt ſize; and are, of courſe, no longer able to withhold their virtue from the liquor.—Conſequently, by theſe means, the entire Apple is given to the Cider; and (ſuppoſing the Mill to be perfect) every thing done which art, perhaps can do, with reſpect to the grinding and management of the reduced Fruit,—previous to the preſſing.

[To be continued.]

---

* MUST. *This term is, here, ſomewhat unfortunately applied.* Muſt, *in its accepted ſenſe in the Engliſh language ſignifies* new liquor unfermented, *whether from the wine preſs, the cider preſs, or the muſt tub; but here it ſeems to ſtand for every thing elſe belonging to cider making. The ground fruit, before it goes to the preſs, is called* Muſt; *tho' from ſome expreſſions in uſe, it ſhould ſeem to mean only the fibres or indiſſoluble parts, which are mixed among the liquor; and the reſiduum after preſſing, is alſo termed* Muſt. *The term on its firſt introduction, has evidently been miſapplied. I ſhall therefore, to avoid confuſion, lay it entirely aſide. In Surry the* reduced fruit, *if I recollect right, is called* POMAGE. *an apt term for it:* POM-MASH *would be ſtill more applicable.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Weight of the beſt SUCOTRINE ALOES, cheap for Caſh.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, now in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker, and other Tenants; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann-Street, Forty-five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.——Alſo a Garden Lot, with a large Barn and Chaiſe-Room; the Whole Sixty Feet in Front, on a Street called Barney-Street, and Eighty Feet Back (or as it may admeaſure). The Barn to be immediately given Poſſeſſion of, and the Garden on the 25th of March next. Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant named ISRAEL DEAN GREENMAN. Had on when he went away, a light-coloured Broadcloth Coat, ſtriped Jane Waiſtcoat, ſtriped Towcloth Trowſers, white Towcloth Shirt, Felt Hat, and a light Cloth Greatcoat.—He took with him a dark blue Broadcloth Coat, ſtriped Silk Waiſtcoat, Nankeen Breeches, one Holland Shirt, one Pair Cotton, one Pair Worſted, and one Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Caſtor Hat. Is a dirty ſlavenſh looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high.——Previous to his going off, he ſtole One of his Indentures, and burnt it. Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſend him to his Maſter, or ſecure him in any Gaol in the United States, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have FOUR PENCE Reward.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway, as they may expect to ſuffer the Severity of the Law. C. H.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10 000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode-Iſland) March 20, 1795.

YOUNG NIMROD.

THE young Nimrod will cover the enſuing Seaſon for Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap. He will ſtand at the following Places, viz. At the Stable of Robert Potter, jun. on Little Reſt Hill, from Monday the 4th until Friday the 8th of May; at the Subſcriber's on the 9th; at Joſeph Hoxſie, Eſq'rs, in Charleſtown, on the Afternoon of the 10th, there to remain until the 13th; thence back to the Subſcriber's on the ſame Day; and on the 14th, back to the firſt Stand; to purſue the ſame Circuit for the Seaſon:—The Young Nimrod is a beautiful dapple grey, full ſixteen Hands high, three Years old this Spring, is well proportioned and equal in Strength, Beauty and Activity, to any Horſe in theſe Parts; his high Carriage, eaſy, elegant and regular moving will recommend him and his Colts, for the Saddle or Harneſs:—His Sire was the celebrated imported Horſe Nimrod, now owned by Dr. Dyre, in Canterbury, his Dam was Joſephus Peckham's dapple grey Mare, Beſs; her Sire was the young Traveller, bred by Mr. Durfy, in Tiverton, her Grandſire the Old Traveller was brought to this State by Mr. Iſrael Waters, of Long Iſland; the Old Traveller was much famed for Speed, the Saddle, or Colts:—The young Nimrod's Grand-dam was Bay Beſs, his great Grand-dam was Black Trot, bred by Benjamin Peckham, Eſq; of South Kingſtown, his great great Grand dam was John Gardner, Eſq'rs, Dun, his g. g. g. Grand-dam was a beautiful blood bay Mare, called the Bloody Shoulder, ſent a preſent by the Duke of Newcaſtle, in England, to his kinſman Mr. Pelham, of Newport, Merchant. Bloody Shoulder won three King's Plates on the Courſes at New Market.—To ſay more of the Horſe or his Pedigree would be ſuperfluous—"He needs but to be ſeen, to be admired."

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

N. B. Good Paſturing for Mares at each Stand, and the ſtricteſt Attention paid to them by

ROBERT POTTER, jun.

South Kingſtown, 27th April, 1795.